



**State of Missouri  
Hazardous Material  
Emergency Planning & Response Act  
Annual Report – Calendar 2008**

---

**Matt Blunt, Governor**  
**Ronald Reynolds, Chairperson**  
**Prepared By**  
**MERC**  
**Missouri Emergency Response Commission**

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Mission Statement</b>	
Revenues	
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Activities	
Status of CSR10-11.240	
Emergency Notification	
Hazardous Material Response Capability	
Training	
Exercises	
Operation and Administration of the Program	
<b>CSR10-11.240 AS AMENDED, A Summary</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2008 Highlights of the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Missouri Emergency Response Commission</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SARA TITLE III AND CSR10-11.240</b>	<b>8</b>
Sections 301, 302, and 303: Emergency Planning	
Section 304: Emergency Notification	
Sections 311 and 312: Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements	
Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting	
Missouri CSR 10-11.240	
<b>Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>GRANTS: Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP)</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness Reports</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Public Outreach</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Hazardous Material Incident Response Capability</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Emergency Notifications and Incidents</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Report of Hazardous Materials Training Activities for 2008</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Report Homeland Security Regional Response System</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Highlights of 2008 Missouri Hazardous Materials Conference</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Highlights of LEPC Training, Exercises</b>	<b>19</b>

## List of Tables

<b>Table 1 – LEPC List of Chair Names</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Table 2 – Number of TRI Facilities in Missouri 2008 Reporting Year</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Table 3 – Number of Facilities Reported by County</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Chart 1 – Total Number of TIER II Trends</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Chart 2 – Total Number of Chemicals Reported 2001-2008</b>	<b>15</b>

**Cover Photographs:** (Left) Full scale Hazardous Materials exercise demonstrates decontamination. (Right) Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) Commissioner Marie Payne takes a CAMEO mapping class at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Jefferson City. (Center) Howard County pipeline fire (photo courtesy Division of Fire Safety).

**Opposite:** Jerry Baker teaches a class on HAZMAT Emergency Response Guidelines (ERGs) at the 2008 Missouri HAZMAT Conference in Central Missouri.



# Missouri Emergency Response Commissioners



**Ronald M. Reynolds,  
MERC Chairman  
Missouri SEMA**



**Bill Brinton  
(St. Joseph)  
Local Government**



**Lisa Cardone  
(Ava)  
Industry**



**Chief James Corwin  
(Kansas City)  
Law Enforcement**



**Honorable Rita Heard-  
Days  
Missouri Senate**



**Bob M. Derickson  
(O'Fallon)  
HAZMAT Transporter**



**Honorable John  
Griesheimer  
Missouri Senate**



**Chief William Halmich  
(Washington)  
Fire Service**



**Honorable Kenny  
Jones  
Missouri House**



**Honorable Michael  
Parson  
Missouri House**



**Marie Payne  
(Warsaw)  
General Public**



**Alan Reinkemeyer  
Missouri Department  
Natural Resources**



**Jan Skouby  
Missouri Department  
of Transportation**



**Greg Voss  
Missouri Department  
Health & Senior  
Services**



**Dawn Warren  
Executive Director  
MERC**

## Mission Statement

The mission of the Missouri Emergency Response Commission is to protect public health and the environment by assisting communities with chemical incident prevention, preparedness, response and recovery; and by receiving, processing and reporting on chemical information received under the community right-to-know laws.



# Executive Summary

This report addresses the activities associated with the State of Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act 11CSR 10-11.210 for the year 2008.

**Background:** Division 10, Chapter 11 of the Rules of Public Safety title 11CSR 10-11.210 established a statewide hazardous material safety program, created the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) and provides for the creation of Hazardous Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 further defines the powers and duties of the Missouri Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri Emergency Response Commission, the counties and the local governments with regard to the imposition of obligations and appropriate penalties for inappropriate actions by certain handlers of hazardous materials.

The Missouri Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act formalized county compliance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 intended to improve off site safety around chemical facilities.

Title 11CSR 10-11.210 designates the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), which is required by SARA Title III. Further, it creates a supplemental emergency preparedness funding base for chemical emergency preparedness at the county and state levels based upon fees collected from the chemical industry. The fees enable the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to prepare off site response plans, acquire response team equipment, develop public "Right-to-Know" education programs, conduct chemical industry awareness and compliance programs; as well as, conduct relevant training, drills and exercises. Title 11CSR 10-11.210 fulfills critical

needs in the emergency management community by defining obligations, liabilities, penalties, and hazardous materials response team standards. The "Spill Bill" 260.500-260.550 benefits local fire companies and other response agencies through the reimbursement of expenses incurred related to responses to hazardous material spills.

The requirement applies to owners and operators of manufacturing facilities that have 10 or more full-time

employees that are in Standard Industrial Classification codes 20 through 39, and that manufacture, process or import 25,000 pounds of a listed toxic chemical. Subject facilities must report these emissions annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The federal Form R, "Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form," is used. Copies are provided to EPA and MERC.



**Long time MERC Commissioner and Chairman, Brad Willett of BASF Corporation in Hannibal, retired in late 2007. He was honored by the Commission for his years of service. Pictured Willett accepting a Certificate of Merit from MERC Chairman Ronald M. Reynolds at the Spring 2008 commission meeting in Jefferson City.**

**Below: MERC Staff: Executive Director Dawn Warren, Executive Secretary Tina Brown, MERC Specialists Heather Upton and Patricia Dulle.**



# Revenues

Title 11 CSR 10-11.250 established two funds, one at the county level which is for funding the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness funds for the Local Emergency Planning Committees. These are to be non-interest bearing, separate funds from general revenue and are to be utilized for HAZMAT planning and training only. The second fund is the state Hazardous Materials funds which are a receiving point for not only the HMEP account, but the Tier II funds as well.

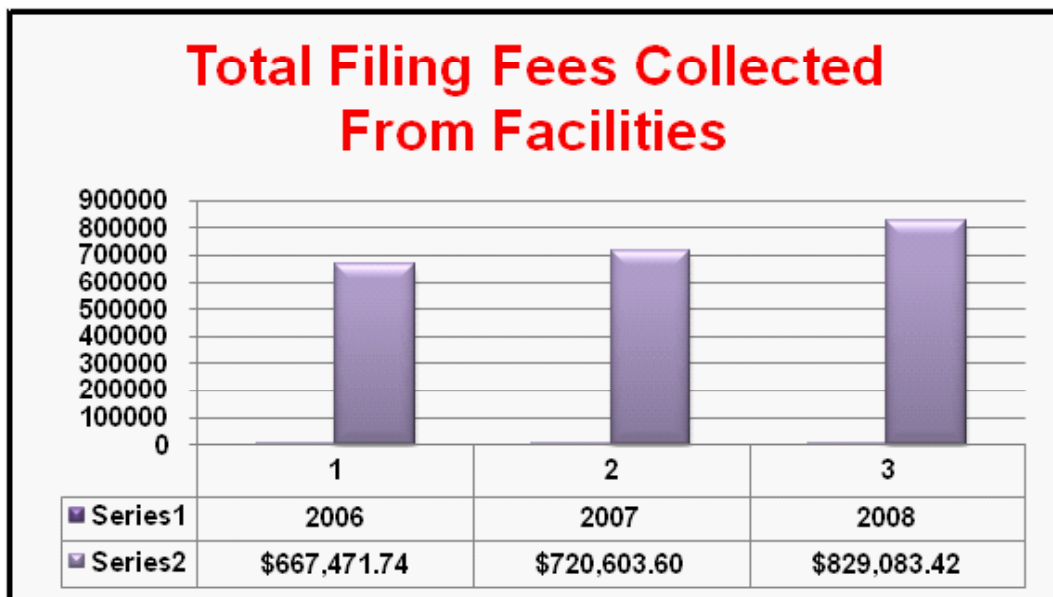
The Tier II funds are generated annually by chemical companies which have reporting requirements under SARA. These funds are received by the MERC, processed and reallocated back to the local jurisdictions. Ten percent (10%) is allocated to the State Fire Marshall's office to be utilized for HAZMAT training to local responders. Sixty-five percent (65%) is returned to the counties respectively and twenty-five percent (25%) is retained by the MERC for administrative fees, LEPC planning and training on a state-wide level.

The state fund is a restricted revenue account used to carry out the purposes, goals and objectives of SARA Title III and the MERC hazardous material safety program. It consists of several different fee structures those being as low as \$50 for a retail petroleum facility to \$100 per chemical to a maximum of \$10,000 per company. There is a fee requirement for pipeline companies of \$250 per county that they travel.

Counties submit grant applications annually. All

county hazardous material response preparedness assessments, their inclusive program descriptions and goals are reviewed by the MERC staff.

Additional information will be contained in the grant process for revenue under the "Grants" portion discussing the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Fund through Department of Transportation.



## Title 11CSR 10-11 Facilities Chemical Reporting Emergency Response Planning Facilities

Title 11CSR 10-11 requires the reporting company to coordinate with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to prepare an off-site emergency response plan for each facility that has one or more extremely hazardous substances (EHS) at or above EPA specified quantities.

SARA Title III, Section 302, requires that any facility with one or more of the listed EHS in quantities at or greater than the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) listed notify the State

Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the LEPC within 60 days after any change which would make the facility subject to planning requirements.

**Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory (For Tier II Facilities):** SARA Title III requires the owner/operator of any facility which is required to prepare and have available a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a hazardous chemical under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970,

and regulations promulgated under that Act, to prepare and submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the appropriate LEPC and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility, and to the Commission.

Missouri adopted the federal Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form – Tier II. The Tier II is required annually by March 1<sup>st</sup> for the preceding calendar year when the chemicals at the facility meet or exceed designated thresholds at any one time.

For SARA Title III Extremely Hazardous Substances, it is 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), whichever is less. For all other hazardous substances which require and MSDS, the threshold is 10,000 pounds. Public entities are excluded from this requirement.

Six categories of hazardous substances are exempted: Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-regulated products; articles; household packaged products, chemicals used in research labs, hospitals or other medical facilities under the direct supervision of a technically qualified person; substances used in routine agriculture operations; and fertilizers held for sale by a retailer.

**For 2008 calendar/reporting year, 8,315 facilities submitted reports on 25,422 chemicals.**

**See Table 3 for lists of Tier II submissions by county, and Chart 1 for Tier II reporting trends.**

**Toxic Release Inventory Facilities:** SARA Title III requires owner/operators of facilities in the manufacturing sector (i.e., facilities with Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC) 20 through 39, which employ 10 or more full-time employees and which manufacture or process 25,000 pounds or more, or otherwise use 10,000 pounds or more, of any SARA Section 313-listed toxic chemical in the course of a calendar year to file the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, also known as Form R. This form lists the amount of and methods by which toxic chemicals are released from a facility into the environment. Facilities must report the quantities of both routine and accidental releases of Section 313 chemicals, as well as the maximum amount of the Section 313 chemical on-site during the calendar year and the amount contained in waste transferred off-site.

For the 2008 calendar reporting year, 8315 facilities submitted reports on 25,422 chemicals. The Department of Natural Resources is charged by the

Commission to analyze the TRI data to determine significance, if any, to the population and the environment.

**See Chart 2 for changes in total numbers of chemicals reported, Table 2 for count of TRI Facilities.**

## 2008 Highlights of the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program

The counties submitted their annual updated reports of their Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness as required. The contents of these reports are specified and include “such other information as the MERC may deem necessary.” During 2008, the counties reported on the status of their chemical safety programs as of the end of calendar year 2007, and their plans and proposed expenditures for 2009 and beyond. During 2008, the MERC reviewed and approved these updates and released \$536,462.06 in CEPF funds (not including grants) generated in 2007 for expenditures in accordance with the spending plans in the updates.

The annual grant from the Hazardous Material Response Fund was again administered in 2008. A total of \$296,055.50 was awarded to the counties that applied for eligible expenditures as outlined in the CEPF.

MERC provided \$82,908.34 to Missouri Division of Fire Safety in 2008 for hazardous Materials training. Additionally, the MERC provided 451 Awareness Training Manuals and 378 Operations Training Manuals.

MERC continued to carefully monitor chemical spills and releases in Missouri. Owners or operators of facilities which experienced off-site spills or releases of hazardous materials must provide follow up reports; addressing unknown or potential acute or chronic health risks to the general populace; and mitigating measures implemented to prevent future occurrences with the Department of Natural Resources and the MERC.

In 2007 and 2008, hazardous substance releases resulted in injuries to both responders and civilians. While significant reductions in the number of injuries have been made, additional public education, and responder training is required.

For the past 14 years, Missouri has received funds from the US Department of Transportation Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness Grant Program. The MERC passes these grant funds to the counties to develop transportation response plans for hazardous materials incidents, and to train local emergency responders. During federal fiscal year ‘08, grants totaling \$296,055.50 were awarded to the 114 counties and City of St. Louis for planning. During this period, additional commodity study projects were initiated or upgraded in the counties for hazardous materials transported by vehicle, rail, pipeline, waterways, and air.

Chapter 11 continues to provide the mechanism to keep Missouri in compliance with federal law and for the development, funding, and maintenance of a comprehensive chemical safety program in our state. The cooperation of the business community and the dedicated efforts of the many emergency responders, planners, county commissioners, and agency personnel have all contributed to this effort which is vital to the awareness and public safety of the citizens of the state of Missouri.



# Missouri Emergency Response Commission

The federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, commonly referred to as SARA Title III required that the governor of each State appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to supervise and coordinate the activities of local emergency planning committees, and to establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information regarding hazardous substances in the community.

Pursuant to this federal legislation, Missouri Emergency Response Commission, which was established by Title 11CSR10-11.210 in 1988 and as amended in 1993 and 1995, consists of the director of the Department of Economic Development, or his designee; the director of the Department of Natural Resources, or his designee; the director of the Department of Public Safety, or his designee; the director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, or his designee; six members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate; one to represent transporters of hazardous materials; one to represent Missouri industry; one to represent local government; one chief



fire officer from a recognized fire department or fire protection district; one police officer of the rank of captain or above from a recognized county or municipal police department; and one to represent the general public and four members of the general assembly, two of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the house and two of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tem of the senate. All members of the commission shall represent the general interest of the public and shall, to the extent practicable, have technical expertise in the emergency response field. No more than three members appointed by the governor shall be of the same political party. The terms of office for the members appointed by the governor shall be fours and until their successors are selected and qualified, except that, of those first appointed, two shall have a term of three years, two shall have a term if two years, and two will have a term of one year. There is no limitation on the number of terms an appointed member may serve. The governor may appoint a member for the remaining portion of the unexpired term created by a vacancy. The governor may remove any appointed member for cause.

All members of the commission shall serve without compensation for their duties, but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

The Missouri Emergency Response Commission in conjunction with the department shall:

- Carry out those responsibilities designated under sections 292.600 to 292.625 and implement sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, as amended, and all rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, herein to be known as the Federal Act;
- 
- Designate local emergency planning districts to facilitate preparation and implementation of emergency plans, appoint members of a local emergency planning committee for each local emergency planning district, support and coordinate the activities of such committees, review the emergency plans submitted by local emergency planning committees, and make recommendations to the local emergency planning committees regarding those plans;
- 
- Establish a single filing point for all reports and filings that are required to be submitted to the commission under the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act;
- 
- Accept receive and administer grants or other funds or gifts from public and private agencies, including the federal government for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sections 292.600 to 292.625;
- 
- Provide assistance to the local emergency planning committees for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act by utilizing all available expertise both public and private, including, but not limited to, the Departments of Natural Resources, Public

Safety and Provide training to local emergency planning committees and other local officials to accomplish the purposes and objectives of the Federal Act and the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625. The department of public safety will coordinate the pro-visions of such training and periodically report to the commission on training activities;

- 
- Enter into such agreements with other state agencies, local governments and other political subdivisions of the state, the federal government and other persons as is determined to be appropriate to implement the Federal Act and the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625;
- 
- Allot funds as specified in section 292.604 to local emergency planning committees;
- 
- Develop a data management system to store and retrieve information submitted under the provisions of sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the Federal Act. The commission and the department will provide assistance to local emergency planning committees and fire department will provide temporary assistance to local emergency planning committees and fire departments, fire protection districts, volunteer fire protection services and others to make this information readily available to them for planning and emergency response purposes.

## SARA Title III Overview

On October 17, 1986, President Reagan signed into law the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). One part of the SARA provisions is Title III: the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. Title III established requirements for Federal, State and local governments, and industry regarding emergency planning and community right-to-know reporting on hazardous chemicals. The legislation builds upon the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP), numerous state and local programs aimed at helping communities meet their responsibilities in regard to potential chemical emergencies, and the nationwide efforts of the Chemical Manufacturers Association.



Title III has four major segments: Emergency Planning (Sections 301, 302, 303), Emergency Notification (Section 304), Community Right-to-Know reporting requirements (Sections 311, 312), and Toxic Chemical Release Reporting – Emissions Inventory (Section 313). Other sections of this law provide for confidentiality of trade secrets (Section 322), public access to all reported information from facilities and emergency response plans (Section 324) and stringent enforcement provisions (Section 325).

**Sections 301, 302, and 303: Emergency Planning:** The emergency planning sections are designed to enhance state and local government emergency preparedness and response capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially at the local level.

Title III requires that the governor of each state designate a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). In 1988, under 292.613 the Missouri Emergency Response Commission was established. The order also established a local emergency planning district and committee (LEPC) in each county of the Commonwealth.

Title 11CSR-10-11.210 requires that the LEPC include elected county and municipal officials, police, fire, civil defense, public health professionals, environmental, hospital and transportation officials as well as representatives of facili-



ties, community groups and the media. Members are appointed by the SERC upon nomination by the governing body of the county.

The LEPC's primary responsibility is to develop hazardous material emergency off-site response plans. In developing a plan, the LEPC evaluates the threat via available resources for responding to a potential accident.

Any facility that produces, uses or stores any of the Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) listed in EPA's "Title III List of Lists" in a quantity equal to or greater than the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) must meet all emergency-planning requirements. In addition, the MERC or the Governor can designate additional facilities, after public content, to be subject to these requirements.

**Section 304: Emergency Notification:** If a facility produces, uses, or stores one or more EPA-listed hazardous substances, it must immediately notify the LEPC and the Department of Natural Resources if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that equals or exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance and which extends beyond the property boundaries of the facility or otherwise enters the environment.

The initial notification of a release can be by telephone, radio, or in person. Emergency notification requirements involving transportation incidents may be satisfied by dialing 9-1-1 or by calling the operator to obtain the county's 24-hour contact number (usually the county emergency management agency). Content of the notification should be as detailed as possible to the extent known at the time. No delay in responding to the emergency should result, however.

Section 304 also requires a follow-up written emergency notice after the release. The follow-up notice or notices shall update information included in the initial notice and provide additional information on actual response actions taken, any known or anticipated chronic health risks associated with the release, advise regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals, and actions to mitigate or preclude future incidents.

**Sections 311 and 312: Community Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements:** There are two Community Right-to-Know reporting requirements. Section 311 requires facilities which must prepare or have available Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard communications regulations, to submit either copies of the MSDSs or a list of such substances to the State, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the local fire company in whose area the facility is located. Section 312 applies to the same facilities required to report under Section 311. Missouri requires that chemical inventory forms (Tier II) be submitted annually by March 1 for the preceding calendar year. The Tier II form reports quantities of chemicals and storage locations. The forms are submitted to the State, the LEPC and the local fire department providing services to the facility.

Tier II reporting requirements for extremely hazardous substances are 500 pounds or the reportable quantity (RQ), whichever is less. For all other hazardous chemicals that require a MSDS, the reporting threshold is 10,000 pounds or more on site at any one time during the calendar year. The information submitted by facilities under Section 312 must generally be made available to the public by local and state governments during normal working hours.

**Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** Section 313 of Title III requires EPA to establish an inventory of toxic chemical emissions from certain facilities. The purpose is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals into the environment. It also provides for assistance in research and in the development of regulations, guidelines and standards.



# Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

Section 1:1001 of SARA Title III specifies that the LEPC shall be composed of the county emergency management coordinator, one county commissioner, and at least one person appointed from each of the following groups: a local government elected official, a first responder (law enforcement, EMS, health, local environmental, hospital and transportation), a firefighter, an emergency manager, a media representative, a member of a community groups not affiliated with emergency service groups, and an owners/operator of facilities subject to SARA Title III requirements

The LEPC elects a chairperson from its members. The county emergency management coordinator provides administrative support to the LEPC and has the lead responsibility for ensuring that the planning activities of the LEPC



**LEPC Meetings are open to the public, gather information on chemical facilities in the county or district, write plans and provide hazardous materials training to local first responders.**

are coordinated with SARA Title III, and other applicable statutes and laws.

## Table 1: 2008 LEPC County or District Chairman

Adair: Stan East  
Andrew: Roger Latham  
Atchison: Rhonda Wiley  
Audrain: Sarah Williams  
Barry: David Compton  
Barton: Tom Ryan  
Bates: Jim Roberts  
Benton: Jeff Canfield  
Bollinger: Jason Mouser  
Boone: Scott Olsen  
Buchanan: William Brinton  
Butler: Bob Fredwell  
Caldwell: David Bethel  
Callaway: Lee Fritz  
Camden: Denise Russell  
Cape Girardeau: Jason Mouser  
Carroll: Harry Barnett  
Carter: Larry Sandarciero  
Cass: Erin Lynch  
Cedar: Arlo G. Rupke  
Chariton: Brad Morrison  
Christian: Phil Amtower  
Clark: Chuck Jenkins  
Clay: Erin Lynch  
Clinton: Arthur McCarthy  
Cole: William Farr  
Cooper: Tom White  
Crawford: Tammy Snodgrass  
Dade: Bob Kitsmiller  
Dallas: Jason Wendlandt  
Daviess: Zach Johnson  
DeKalb: Earlene Praiswater  
Dent: Tammy Snodgrass  
Douglas: Ron Tost  
Dunklin: Jeff Riddle  
Franklin: Robert E. Dopp  
Gasconade: Tammy Snodgrass  
Gentry: Robert F. Crockett  
Greene: Ryan Nicholls



**Bill Brinton, Chairman of the Buchanan LEPC, accepts the award for the Large LEPC of 2008 from State Representative Mike Parson at the 2008 Missouri LEPC Conference.**

Grundy: John Beier  
Harrison: Phillip Martz  
Henry: Robert Easton  
Hickory: Lance Hutton  
Holt: Rick Dozier  
Howard: William Conrow  
Howell: Lloyd Finklea  
Iron: Jason Mouser  
Jackson: Erin Lynch  
Jasper: John Cooper  
Jefferson: Omar Ruiz  
Johnson: Scott Ammon  
Knox: Jim Roberston  
Laclede: Jonathon Ayres  
Lafayette: Bob Florence  
Lawrence: Dave Compton  
Lewis: David L. Keith  
Lincoln: Kelly Hardcastle

Linn: Jamie Stallo  
Livingston: Eva Danner  
Macon: Donnie Wyatt  
Madison: Jason Mouser  
Maries: Tammy Snodgrass  
Marion: Teya Stice  
McDonald: Paul Scott  
Mercer: Tony Johnson  
Miller: Barlow Biggers  
Mississippi: Jeff Riddle  
Moniteau: Bill Roll  
Monroe: Donald Simpson  
Montgomery: Bob Bishop  
Morgan: M.B. Jones  
New Madrid: Jeff Riddle  
Newton: Michael Eads  
Nodaway: Christy Forney  
Oregon: Lloyd Finklea  
Osage: Tammy Snodgrass  
Ozark: David Morrison  
Pemiscot: Jeff Riddle  
Perry: Richard Mouser  
Pettis: Dave Clippert  
Phelps: Tammy Snodgrass  
Pike: Richard Murray  
Platte: Erin Lynch  
Polk: Rick Lewis  
Pulaski: Lawson S. Smith  
Putnam: Dave Garrison  
Ralls: Teya Stice  
Randolph: Daryl Rasmussen  
Ray: Erin Lynch  
Reynolds: Renee Horn  
Ripley: Bob Fredwell  
Saline: Becky Plattner  
Schuyler: Robert Aldridge  
Scotland: Bryan Whitney  
Scott: Jeff Riddle  
Shannon: Tony Orchard

Shelby: Joe Raymann  
St. Charles: Rodney C. Zerr  
St. Clair: John Christiansen  
St. Francois: Richard Mouser  
St. Louis: Robert C. Young  
St. Louis City: Vince Stehlin  
Ste. Genevieve: Richard Mouser  
Stoddard: Jeff Riddle  
Stone: Thomas Martin  
Sullivan: Gary Billington  
Taney: Chris Berndt  
Texas: Tom Borta  
Vernon: Ron Brown  
Warren: Mike Daniels  
Washington: Tammy Snodgrass  
Wayne: Bob Fredwell  
Webster: Wayne Turner  
Worth: Pat Kobbe  
Wright: Mark Bushong



**Teresa Tost, Cochair of the Douglas LEPC, accepts the award for the Small LEPC of 2008 from Rep. Parson.**

# Grants: Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP)

The Federal Hazardous Material Transportation Law specifies that the Secretary of Transportation cannot allow the award of training grants unless the State or Territory receiving such grants has certified that it will commit to maintaining or increasing the non-Federal expenditures for such activities, agrees to make available grant funds to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's); and certifies compliance with Sections 301 and 303 of the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The HMEP Grant is based

off of the federal highway miles in the applying county. In 2008 the Missouri Emergency Response Commission dis-

tributed a total of \$296,055.50 between 114 counties and St. Louis City.

## Hazardous Material Emergency Response Preparedness Reports

On an annual basis, the State Emergency Management Agency Training and Exercise division has requested survey information from every jurisdiction and discipline in the state. This training needs assessment ranks various issues including hazardous materials recognition and response in an effort to determine protocol and direction for training throughout the state.

## Public Outreach: Wally Wise Guy

In 2007 license was purchased from Deer Park, Texas for Missouri Emergency Response Commission to use Wally Wise Guy. This program teaches children of all ages to shelter in place when appropriate. Wally travels all around Missouri teaching children (and their parents) how to be safe during a chemical emergency. Included below is the safety pledge that Wally has been letting people know about.

**Wally's Safety Pledge:** Whenever you travel by car, you always buckle your safety belt to make sure you're protected in case of an accident.

The Internet has been called "Information Super Highway", so whenever you travel from one website to another, you should follow these Safety Rules for your protection:

I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number, parent's work address or telephone number, or the name and location of my school without my parent's permission.

I will tell my parents right away if I come across any information or photo that makes me feel uncomfortable.

I will never agree to get together with someone I "meet" online without first checking with my parents. If my parents agree to the meeting, I will be sure that it is in a public place and I will bring my mother or father along.

I will never send a person my picture or anything else without first checking with my parents.

I will not respond to any messages that are mean or in any way make me feel uncomfortable. It is not my fault if I get a message like that. If I do, I will tell my parents right away so they can contact the online service.

I will talk with my parents so that we can set up rules for going online. We will decide upon the time of day that I can be online, the length of time I can be online and appropriate areas for me to visit. I will not access other areas or break these rules without my parent's permission.







## Hazardous Material Incident Response Capability

SARA Title III created the information base on the nature and location of the chemical hazard and the requirement for off-site planning. The logical state extension of this knowledge is to develop a response capability to address the recognized hazards.

The Fire Marshal's Office established a program to certify hazardous material response Awareness and Operations level training. The guidelines for certification not only follow NFPA guidelines but OSHA 1910.120 and EPA adopted the OSHA regulations in 40 CFR 311.

The Spill Bill in Missouri provides a number of benefits to state-certified HAZMAT response teams. These include cost recovery, protection from civil liability, grants to support training and equipment purchases, and consideration for reduced premiums for insurance.

### Emergency Notifications and Incidents

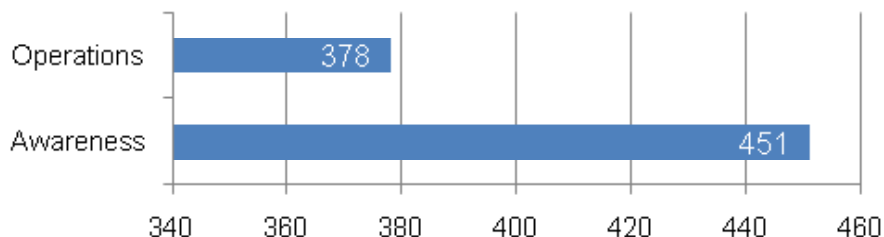
Since the passage of SARA Title III, facilities which produce, use or store hazardous chemicals must notify the public through the county emergency dispatch center and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources if an accidental release of a hazardous substance meets or exceeds a designated reportable quantity (RQ), and affects or has the potential to affect persons and/or the environment outside the plant. SARA Title III also requires a written follow-up report to the MERC and the county. Written follow-up reports on accidental releases are maintained at the county and the state and are available to the public as part of the community right-to-know provisions of SARA Title III.

# Hazardous Materials Training Activities for 2008

Local fire fighters and Local Emergency Planning Committees reported to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) the number of responders trained in Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level and Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses.

For the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2008 there were: 54 Hazardous Materials Response Awareness Level and Hazardous Materials Response Operations Level courses reported 1000 total responders trained. The courses were completed statewide and were offered to Fire, Police, Emergency Medical Services, and as a refresher course for hazmat responders. Ten Percent 10% of the Chemical Emergency Planning Funds are utilized to support Fire Safety Hazardous Material training classes.

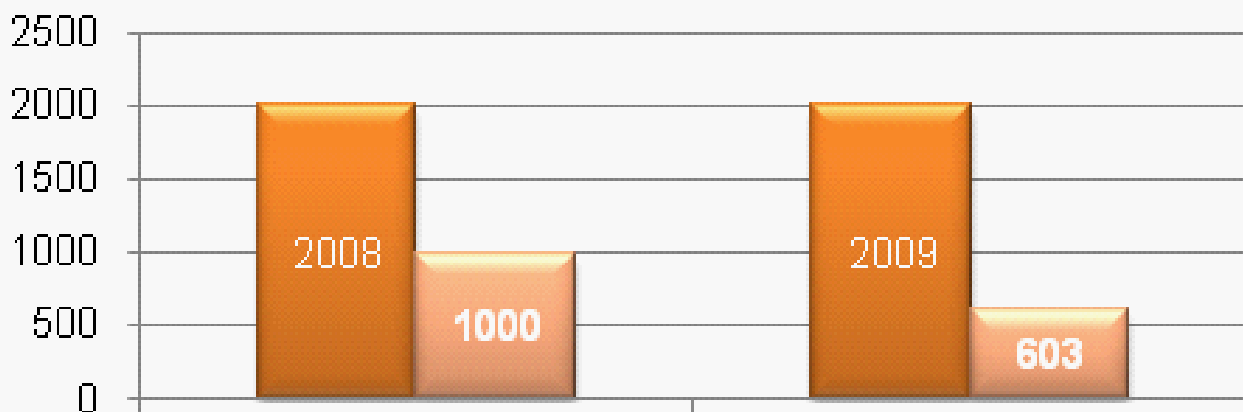
## Hazmat Books Distributed to First Responders



Example of a LEPC HAZMAT exercise with local fire, law enforcement, and EMS responders.



## Total First Responders Trained



Series1	2008	2009
Series2	1000	603

# Homeland Security Regional Response System

Missouri has invested significant portions of its FY 1999 through 2008 funding to further develop a statewide Homeland Security Regional Response System (HSRRS) to respond to CBRNE events. This System focuses on sustaining and enhancing First Responders' abilities to respond to CBRNE incidents. Overall capabilities have been enhanced through coordinated planning and development of new response protocols, equipment, training, and exercises. CBRNE activities focus on detection, presumptive identification, qualitative/ quantitative analysis, and decontamination.

The FY 2008 Homeland Security Grant Investment allowed the State to move from a statewide system of 28 Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) to a Homeland Security Regionalized Response System, comprised of 9 regions plus the two major metropolitan areas of Kansas City and St. Louis.

The benefits produced by the regionalization process are as follows: teams in each region can determine current capabilities and allow resources to be shared to address threats and risks; Teams identified their current level of operation, and what training, equipment, and resource needs are in the Region via NIMS Resource typing; Funding priorities are being established to support teams with lesser resources to maintain multiple, high level capabilities; Baselines are being developed for intra and inter regional capability to assure allocations go to the highest risk/threat areas; and Coordination and collaboration efforts are being established to assist jurisdictions/agencies to understand and define their respective roles in a major event.

An objective of the Homeland Security Regional Response System is to achieve Type II status for HAZMAT, SWAT, EMS, and bomb squads supporting this program in each Region. This investment of Homeland Security grant funds will help provide the equipment necessary to achieve this objective.

The HSRRS Executive Steering Committee provides guidance, technical assistance and connectivity between the state and individual regional asset teams for the System. This committee is composed of a primary and an alternate representative elected by each of the Regions plus Kansas City and St. Louis areas. This committee also receives input and guidance from the other CBRNE/WMD stakeholders in Missouri, including Department of Natural Resources (DNR), The Fire Marshal, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP), Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS), as well as the FBI Bomb Technicians and FBI WMD Coordinators in Missouri. This committee meets on a quarterly basis to provide guidance to the state on the most effective structure, policies and principles in preparing for and responding to CBRNE/WMD incidents in Missouri. This group ensures that the information to complete each milestone has been provided. These individuals are the subject matter experts and can provide the state with the detailed information on CBRNE/WMD preparedness strengths and weaknesses.

In addition to the HSRRS assets, numerous other state and local assets such as local public safety bomb squads and HAZMAT teams, who are not part of the HSRRS, support a seamless CBRNE detection and response capability in Missouri, but often fall under a management structure outside of Department of Public Safety (DPS). Through the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council and the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee, the Office of Homeland Security has accepted the responsibility of insuring all CBRNE investments are in line with the threat/risk and all investments fall under a strategy consistent with the state's Homeland Security Strategic Plan.

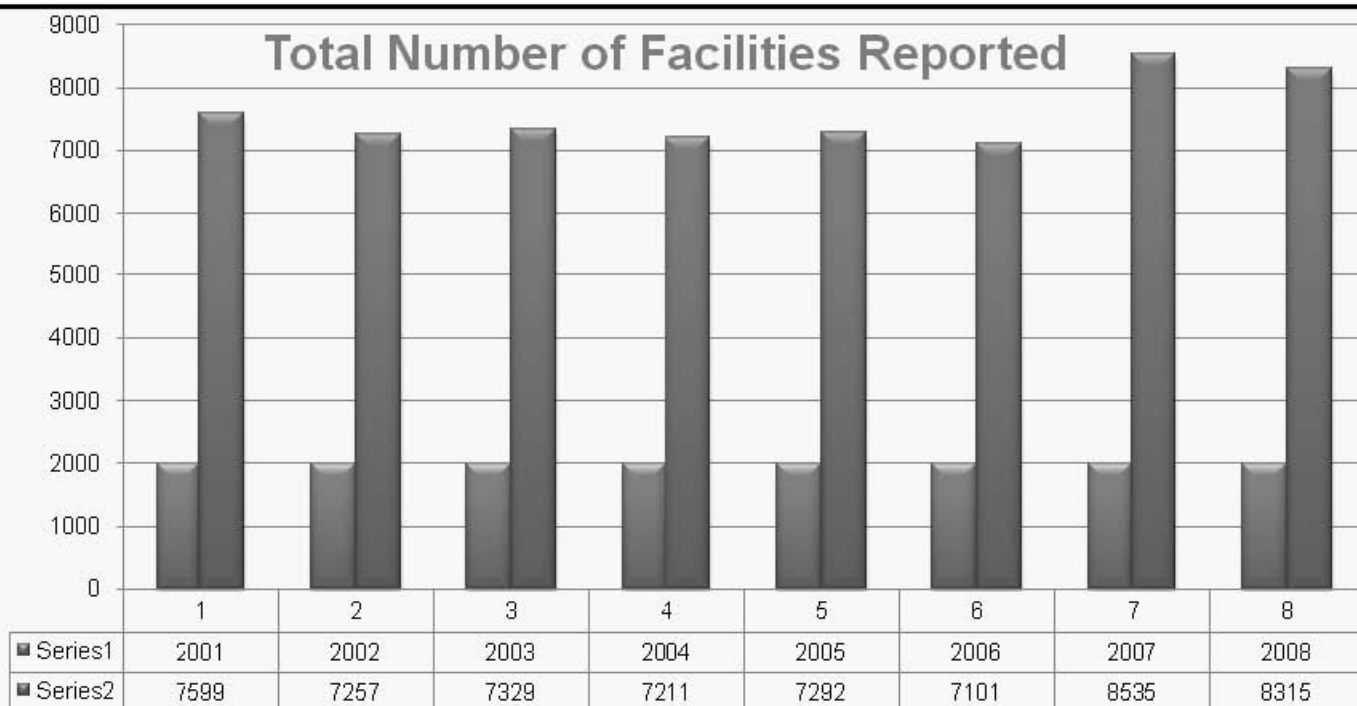




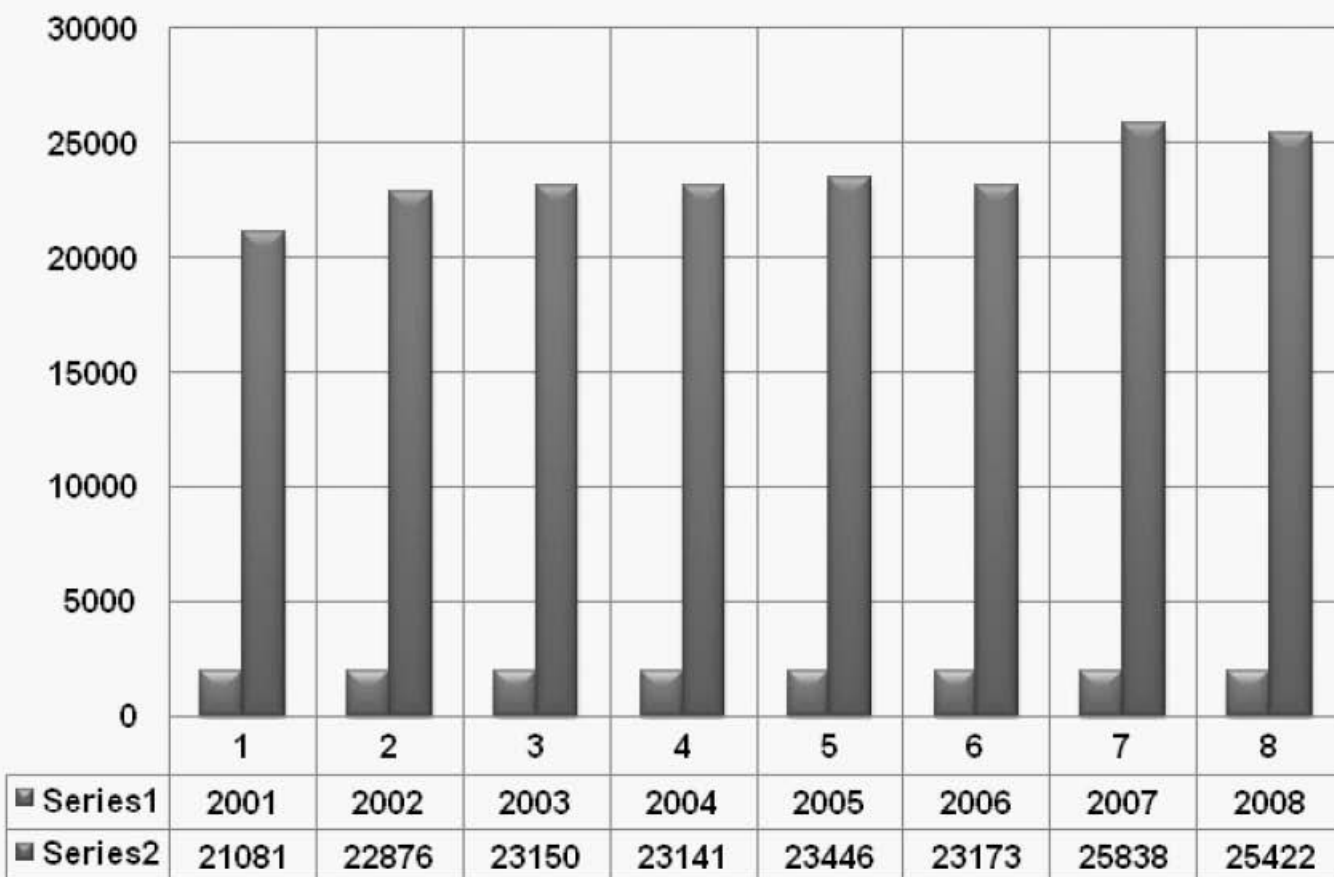
## Table 2: TRI Facilities in Each County, 2008 Reporting Year

County	No. of Report- ed Facilities	County	No. of Reported Facilities	County	No. of Reported Facilities	County	No. of Reported Facilities
Adair	0	Gasconade	0	Nodaway	10	Washington	19
Andrew	0	Gentry	3	Oregon	0	Wayne	3
Atchison	0	Greene	88	Osage	12	Webster	6
Audrain	22	Grundy	2	Ozark	0	Worth	0
Barry	34	Harrison	0	Pemiscot	11	Wright	3
Barton	0	Henry	15	Perry	1		
Bates	1	Hickory	0	Pettis	35		
Benton	0	Holt	10	Phelps	0		
Bollinger	0	Howard	0	Pike	46		
Boone	29	Howell	10	Platte	28		
Buchanan	94	Iron	8	Polk	0		
Butler	11	Jackson	184	Pulaski	6		
Caldwell	0	Jasper	44	Putnam	3		
Callaway	6	Jefferson	62	Ralls	52		
Camden	2	Johnson	11	Randolph	15		
Cape Gi- rardeau	47	Knox	0	R	1		
Carroll	12	Laclede	12	Reynolds	3		
Carter	1	Lafayette	1	Ripley	0		
Cass	8	Lawrence	24	Saline	14		
Cedar	2	Lewis	0	Schuyler	0		
Chariton	0	Lincoln	6	Scotland	0		
Christian	10	Linn	0	Scott	12		
Clark	0	Livingston	8	Shannon	0		
Clay	58	Macon	9	Shelby	2		
Clinton	0	Madison	0	St. Charles	58		
Cole	23	Maries	3	St. Clair	0		
Cooper	4	Marion	28	St. Francois	8		
Crawford	8	McDonald	9	St. Louis	3		
Dade	0	Mercer	3	St. Louis City	260		
Dallas	0	Miller	3	Ste. Genevieve	9		
Daviess	5	Mississippi	3	Stoddard	10		
DeKalb	0	Moniteau	0	Stone	0		
Dent	1	Monroe	5	Sullivan	3		
Douglas	2	Montgomery	9	Taney	3		
Dunklin	6	Morgan	3	Texas	2		
Franklin	67	New Madrid	31	Vernon	13		
		Newton	16	Warren	7		

### Total Number of Facilities Reported



### Chemical Reporting Trends



## Table 3 – Number of Facilities Reported by County

County	No. of Reported Facilities	County	No. of Reported Facilities	County	No. of Reported Facilities	County	No. of Reported Facilities
Adair	44	Gasconade	38	Nodaway	60	Washington	29
Andrew	28	Gentry	32	Oregon	21	Wayne	25
Atchison	27	Greene	377	Osage	44	Webster	56
Audrain	71	Grundy	37	Ozark	13	Worth	10
Barry	83	Harrison	36	Pemiscot	32	Wright	44
Barton	41	Henry	58	Perry	43		
Bates	37	Hickory	22	Pettis	82		
Benton	40	Holt	25	Phelps	82		
Bollinger	16	Howard	27	Pike	51		
Boone	175	Howell	74	Platte	103		
Buchanan	142	Iron	25	Polk	63		
Butler	65	Jackson	529	Pulaski	56		
Caldwell	27	Jasper	211	Putnam	17		
Callaway	99	Jefferson	179	Ralls	34		
Camden	110	Johnson	79	Randolph	58		
Cape Girardeau	89	Knox	20	Ray	38		
Carroll	39	Laclede	88	Reynolds	19		
Carter	13	Lafayette	82	Ripley	17		
Cass	99	Lawrence	78	Saline	79		
Cedar	25	Lewis	31	Schuyler	14		
Chariton	37	Lincoln	79	Scotland	22		
Christian	59	Linn	39	Scott	66		
Clark	23	Livingston	39	Shannon	13		
Clay	187	Macon	52	Shelby	28		
Clinton	28	Madison	24	St. Charles	280		
Cole	95	Maries	19	St. Clair	16		
Cooper	47	Marion	75	St. Francois	69		
Crawford	52	McDonald	46	St. Louis	809		
Dade	18	Mercer	23	St. Louis City	288		
Dallas	28	Miller	64	Ste. Genevieve	36		
Daviess	33	Mississippi	31	Stoddard	75		
Dekalb	25	Moniteau	39	Stone	46		
Dent	31	Monroe	25	Sullivan	28		
Douglas	20	Montgomery	48	Taney	70		
Dunklin	61	Morgan	46	Texas	44		
Franklin	190	New Madrid	70	Vernon	46		
		Newton	81	Warren	48		

Table 3



# Highlights of the 2008 MO HAZMAT Conference



LEFT: State Representatives Michael Parson and Kenny Jones held a round table discussion of concerns and proposed legislation for the 2009 General Assembly. ABOVE: Local LEPC participants network during a working luncheon.



**CLOCKWISE:** MERC Commissioners honor Brad Willett for his years of service as a commissioner and chairman for many years. Eric Nold, EPA Region VII in Kansas City, gave a presentation on reporting requirements. Wally the Wise Guy at the MERC booth greeted conference participants when they registered. The morning General Sessions were packed and the afternoon sessions were devoted to smaller workshops.





# Highlights of LECP Training Classes, Hands On Exercises



Left: Firefighters set up a decontamination tent during a full scale exercise. Below: Members of a Homeland Security Regional Response Team practice entering contaminated site. Bottom: firefighters make sure breathing apparatus is functional before team members enter a contaminated site. Far left: HAZMAT technician certification training class.





# Training and Preparedness to Protect Citizens

